The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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OPENING
OF THE
FALL SEASON.

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FOR
Men, Boys, and Children.

Summer as brought our artists and designers hard outdoor Summertime thoughts.

We have an array of novelties in Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats for Fall and Winter service that is very gratifying to us, and we cannot fail to bring an immense patronage to our house. We enjoy being able to prettily and gladden the hearts of parents who are not satisfied to have their boys and children dressed in the same style that all possible have worn. We have a beautiful line of $10 Suits for Children, ages 3 to 8 years, made for gallant tailors they put on the little gent suit. They are in keeping with the age of the child. Cassimere Plaid Suits $5, $6, $7; Cheviot Suits, $7 to $10; New style Short Knee Pants Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, such as the Lincoln, Devon, the Cambridge, Oxford, Yeoman, Columbia, Yale, etc., etc. We start a great suit at $5.00; a better one at $6.50; still better, $8; with fine at $10; extra fine, $12; and the choicest of all, $14 and $15, with extra Knee Pants and Caps to match nearly all suits. Full Overcoats for Boys and Children, $4 to $15.

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THE POLITICAL JOUSTS.

The Iowa Democrats Nominate Judge Waiting for Governor and Inform Him.

The "Kids" Beat the "Rowboys" at Schuylerville With Words and Hoves Exchanged.

Gov. Lowry of Mississippi Renominated—Louisiana Republicans—Iowa Republican County Conventions.

[Special Dispatch, To-day to The Chicago Tribune.] The Democratic State Convention was called to order by Chairman Wilson at 11 this forenoon, after you on to the Hon. Ex. Haggerty as secretary of Webster was elected by the Hon. C. H. Pierce of Cedar Rapids. Col. Sutton, ex-Gov. of the Grand Arabs Order, was made Temporary Chairman. After naming the committees, &c., an adjournment was taken at 12 o'clock. Upon reassembling at 2 and after many efforts on amendment to increase the figure-thing the to a $50 minimum, a platform was adopted.

The exercises following the deliberations were carried to a conclusion. The proceedings of candidates occupied much of the afternoon.

The Hon. Frank Sutton for Governor reached in the nomination of the Hon. Charles B. Waiting of Brown County, a farmer, ex-Judge, and member of the last Senate.

The Hon. W. H. Anderson of Jones County was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

After a spirited debate for an against Judge, the Hon. S. H. Clinton of Des Moines, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, and ex-Congressman from the Scioto District, and C. H. Pierce of Cedar County, the Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, were selected.

The convention adjourned at 7 p. m.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform adopted by the convention is as follows:

[The resolutions were of the usual character, declaring the principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of the Republican party. Among the resolutions are the following:]

We, the Democrats of Iowa, in convention assembled, do declare and proclaim our adherence to the principles of the Democratic party as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, and Samuel J. Tilden, and as illustrated by the Democratic administrations of Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan, Cleveland, and Hendricks, and we declare that the Democratic party is the only party that can be entrusted with the administration of the government, and that the Democratic party is entitled to the confidence of the people.

We condemn the Republican party for its corruption and extravagance, and for its failure to redeem its pledges to the people, and we call attention to the fact that the Democratic party has reduced the public debt $100,000,000, and has reduced the annual taxation $50,000,000, and has reduced the annual expenditures $30,000,000, and has reduced the annual interest charge $20,000,000, and has reduced the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 4 per cent, and has saved to the people $100,000,000 annually, and has done more than any other party to relieve the people from unjust burdens of taxation, and has done more than any other party to develop the resources of the country, and has done more than any other party to encourage agriculture, and has done more than any other party to encourage manufactures, and has done more than any other party to encourage commerce, and has done more than any other party to encourage labor, and has done more than any other party to encourage education, and has done more than any other party to encourage the arts and sciences, and has done more than any other party to encourage the mechanic arts, and has done more than any other party to encourage the professions, and has done more than any other party to encourage the industries, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the pursuit of happiness, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of conscience, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of self-government, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free speech, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of a free press, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free assemblage, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of petition, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free religion, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free education, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free thought, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free action, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free government, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free institutions, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free men, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free women, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free children, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free babies, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free dogs, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free cats, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free rats, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free mice, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free fleas, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free bedbugs, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free lice, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free flies, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free mosquitoes, and has done more than any other party to encourage the people in the exercise of the rights of free gnats

MINISTER TEEL.

An Elaborate Dinner on the Eve of His Departure for Bulgaria.

A Number of Eloquent Responses to Various Toasts—Judge Terry Speaks.

The Guests and Their Positions at the Table — The Menu Cards.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

Its Validity Presented for Determination To-Day by the Supreme Court.

Judge Prendergast Will Vacate His Own Order or Allow a Mandamus.

Some of the Objections Urged by the Opponents of the Law—Colonel Mason.

Upon the application of Judge Prendergast, Judge Gary yesterday morning set apart Division 2 of the Superior Court for the purpose of hearing the petition of Colonel Mason for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Election Commissioners to register the names of the petitioner and others. The petition was filed by Colonel Mason, Judge Gary, Judge Prendergast, Judge Tuley, Judge Stein, Judge Shepard, Judge Waterman, Judge Clifford, Judge Jamieson, Judge Baker, Judge Shepherd, Judge Horton, Judge Blodgett, Judge Ewing, Judge Kersten, Judge Goggins, Judge Upham, Judge Moran, Judge Allen, Judge Barnes, Judge Dunne, Judge Wallace, Judge Ball, Judge Bishop, Judge Hutchinson, Judge Booth, Judge Ball, Judge Gibbons, Judge Williams, Judge Chytraus, Judge Hanecy, Judge Hawley, Judge Hurd, Judge Hollister, Judge Hinton, Judge Hollister, Judge Hinton, Judge Hollister, Judge Hinton

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PAPER.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1892.

FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT

TUESDAY there were over 2,000 new cases of cholera in Spain and nearly 1,000 deaths.

MR. GLADSTONE is reported to be enjoying his vacation in Surrey, and to be in excellent health.

THE population of Albany, the Capital of New York State, according to the recent census, is 94,923.

MR. PHELPS, the United States Minister to Great Britain, has been ill for some days, but is recovering.

A CASE of yellow fever is reported from New York. The victim is a sailor who recently arrived in port.

CONSUMPTION has been reported of the steps that in the east of the European megalopolis in the Congo region have died.

EMPEROR HUMBERT OCTAVIUS was elected Chairman of the Cook Conference, which began its session at Utica, N. Y., yesterday.

THE Hon. Dr. Parker, Archbishop of Westminster has promised to deliver three lectures in New York City, the King to be named later.

MR. SAMUEL LOWNDS, the present Governor of Connecticut, was renominated yesterday by the Democratic State Convention which met at Hebron.

Reports arriving the whole South from Virginia to Texas show that the prospect for the crops and the outlook for business in that section are constantly good.

THE strike of the Knights of Labor on the line of the Wabash Railroad has not, as yet, interfered materially with the carrying of mails or the transaction of business.

THE Town of Heath, a hamlet in among the hills of Franklin County, Mass., was honored by numerous anniversary celebrities. The historical address was delivered by John H. Thompson of Chicago.

TESTIMONY on the railroad railroad at the Cable Creek celebration, near Wheeling, W. Va., some bullet men broke loose and collided with a passenger car. Carter Harrison, President of the road, and three other persons were killed.

THE Ohio State Democratic Convention met at Columbus for preliminary organization last evening. Thursday, 6 P. M. will, has positively refused to allow his name to be used in connection with the ticket, and it is now thought that Gov. Boody will be renominated today.

MISS ELLA STARR, Fresno Jones, declares that the several hundred names of dead and deserted gentlemen are kept on her desk in accordance with the law which provides that in these cases, where there is some possibility, the cause shall be settled for three years before being dropped.

QUINCY from Minneapolis, Minn., says that "the debate in the Iron market is centered more intense by the decline in wheat. Buyers are few and far between and fight hard for all sorts of concessions before placing the few small orders now received. The Eastern inquiry is rather better, but the figures offered are below the views of sellers. The rise in some freights has cut off the export demand."

THE Iowa Democratic State Convention which met at Cedar Rapids yesterday declared in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver and Lamar law and against the administration of Administrator. A Lemon tax, to range from $200 to $1,000, was recommended. Cleveland's Administration and the Harrison policy in general were, of course, indorsed. Frederick E. Whiting of Sioux County was nominated for Governor, D. E. Hiscox of Des Moines (Republican) for Lieutenant-Governor, W. F. Sherman of Hamilton County for Justice of the Supreme Court, and S. W. Moore of Iowa County (Greenback Labor) for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

THE money market was quiet yesterday, with no change in rates. The prices of specie bids were raised in consequence of the advantage against sales of stocks to foreigners. The New York stock market was fairly active, and there was a general advance in prices.—The Chicago produce markets have active and prominent were very heavy, while wheat broke back seventy-five a closing quotation. An exception with Tuesday quotations nearly 10 cents lower, lard and meats 10 cents lower, wheat 1½ cents lower, corn ½ cent lower, oats ½ cent higher, rye and barley steady, December 61 cent lower.—The Cincinnati markets were quiet, with no important change in prices. Flour and grain were fairly steady at Tuesday's decline and hogs averaged 5 cents lighter.

JUDGE FRANKENBURGER of the Cook County Court yesterday heard the arguments in the matter of the subscription of the new Election law to eligible to the November election. After the attorneys had presented their views of the case an arrangement was made by the terms of which it is generally understood that the matter will be put to the Supreme Court either on an appeal or by mandamus to order that an end shall be put to the polling there, and accordingly this morning at 11 o'clock the Judge will make the order for the calling of the election, immediately afterwards reading it, and then the appeal will be taken, or the writ refuse to issue the order and a mandamus will be applied for.

RAILROADS SUPPORT FOR LAW.

Mayor Harrison's refusal to enforce the ordinance against driving cattle in the streets and his statement of reasons for such action furnish sufficient legal ground for his impeachment and removal from office. There are few instances on record where a person sworn to the discharge of public duty has refused to make such a bold defiance of law. Admitting without question that his act amounts to a violation of his oath of office, Mr. Harrison declares that any one disposed to ask his impeachment would have "a perfect right to do so." He states his position as follows:

"This is one of those occasions where a few, if anybody, would stand with Mayor. I don't propose to submit to it. I don't consider the people of Chicago want it. When have the right to take the matter into their own hands. The only thing is that I feel that in enforcing such a law would have practically a dead letter for the whole country, and any attempt to enforce it would be met by the people of Chicago in their present temper of mind. I don't propose to do it. If they want to impeach me for it they have a perfect right to do so. If they want to enforce the ordinance they can do it without any assistance from me, according to the courts."

According to this statement the enforcement of the city ordinances depends entirely on the will of the minister who holds the office of Mayor by virtue of a crooked title. It makes no difference what laws may be adopted so long as Harrison is permitted to say whether they shall be enforced or not. To say that every citizen who desires the enforcement of a police law or municipal regulation must appeal to the courts for a mandamus against the Mayor is sheer nonsense. The executive branch of the City Government was established to perform just such duties, and its refusal to enforce the ordinances the Mayor advertises himself as a soldier of law. Harrison himself never held a more preposterous notion than that every citizen desiring the enforcement of a police regulation must begin a lawsuit against the authorities and secure justice only by means of a mandamus. It has happened often that the powers of the Municipal Government have been arrayed against the law, but seldom has that purpose been so unblushingly avowed as in the last instance.

DID C. Harrison run cattle the last in one quarter only not to mention? (2) Is he in receipt for the city ordinances why should he have any for the rest? (3) Is he willing to duly impeachment why should he have any dread of the impeachment? (4) Is his duty to enforce the ordinance is precisely the same under the oath of office that it would be after a conference had been held with the courts, and Harrison's doctrine of oath-breaking would be no worse in one instance than in the other. If any ordinance can be set aside at the pleasure of the Mayor it would necessarily be within his power to do the same with any or all others. The doctrine of nullification as announced by Mr. Harrison does not provide any dispensing clause, but in its full and complete application will justify every form of lawbreaking. When an officer boldly declares that he will nullify the law which he is sworn to support the example cannot fail to give fresh courage to every man whose hand is raised against the peace and good order of the community.

I believe no difference what the Mayor thinks about the safety of the ordinance against driving cattle in the streets. The laws have been regarded by him to have it enforced, and he must do so to the extent of his ability or vacate the oath of office. It is a simple matter concerning a police regulation which can be executed without the slightest difficulty. If the ordinance is invalid or unjust in its application the quickest way to secure its repeal is to have it thoroughly enforced. For the chief officer of the City Government to declare in such a case that he will not do his duty to certify the law is an example calculated to encourage every lawbreaker; but, fortunately, this declaration comes only from a dude Mayor looking to a belated life, who will soon be forced to make way for a successor who will see that the laws are enforced without fear or favor.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPOINTMENTS.

Since President Cleveland entered the Executive office he has spent about half the time in making appointments and the other half in apologizing for them. No two spots afford for attracting Democratic free-workers from the penitentiary, for exonerating others who have been in the penitentiary, and for appointing some who ought to be there, while the remainder of the time has been spent in apologizing to magnanimous for violating the Civil-Service law. His method is not wrought in in the case of Police Commissioner Hicks, whose ire has aroused from the Chief-Penitentiary, whom he has been confined during the last six months, being half the term sentence him by the United States Court for malfeasance, notwithstanding his forgiveness at the last hit, similar to that Hicks. The fact of the Executive's manner is that Hicks never brought a misapprehension of duty; the record, that he had previously been a good character; and the third, that prominent citizens of Cincinnati petitioned for his pardon. It is almost superfluous to say in reply that not one of these reasons is sufficient for such a grave and startling abuse of the pardoning power, for in any one of these the real reason. In reply to the first it is enough to say that the police official not only escaped punishment, but at the transmitted the indictment hereof by the Mayor that a Democratic jury convicted him; that he subsequently handed his duty into the right hands after this, which it was too late to correct the misrepresentation; and that the so-called error in that made was not discovered until the day after the election, when it was too late to be of any avail. The second reason has no bearing upon the case, because the offense was completely subsequent and the conviction by the law light. As to the third reason, the "prominent gentlemen" were all "prominent" Democrats and professional politicians, headed by Gov. Boody, who recommended Hicks' "fine workers," showing them that outrages upon the ballot-box are encouraged by the Administration. But the petitioners were not signed by the attorney who prosecuted Hicks, the jury who convicted him, or the Judge who sentenced him.

It is this, however, to argue against the President's reasons. They were best summed up in a speech made to Hicks himself, and he said others Hicks was not to be lawful again without repeating themselves to despair. That is what the public wants, and that is the actual effect it is intended to have. When the President wasn't and cannot enough to assign the real reason he would give it as above. It is no more to pardon Hicks than it is to appoint boss-bosses, ex-convicts, penitentiaries, defaulters, professional blackmails, and corruptionist fakirs to office. It is time for the President to drop his compounding vices. It is a reasonable that every one can see through it. Let him name such boldly and say that a Democrat is the penitentiary is better than the best Republican out of it. That is about the height and breadth of it. The country is getting tired of all this bowling about "reform." Republicans are tired of it. Democrats are tired of it. The only ones who still cling to it are a few starving sycophants, who parrot it hoping their services will be used and will not dare start in going on record them. The Postmaster of Albany, who is the best type of Blenking's best machine, has already lifted embarrassing reform to that city. Robert G. Thompson's removal, Dublin and Hamlin, have lifted it to New York City to compelling enough resignations to the local Board of Examiners to leave it without a quorum. Hamlin has enlisted the Federal Commissioner that the new political appointees must sustain the examinations or they must go, and Hamlin has enlisted his position. The Civil-Service law is completely overturned in the President's own State, and he stands by and sees it done without a protest. Meanwhile from every part of the country comes up the demand with increasing boldness that all Republicans shall go, reflecting the indictment of the Democratic Congress. Only that the President does not invite the removal of all Republicans in office. It is evident, therefore, to the President's course the partisanship of Democratic organs, the appointment of Democratic postal, or the discharge of Republicans officials without cause. Civil-service reform is moving and the spoils politicians is moving to. Let the Presidential and boldly and acknowledge the end of spoils and buy work and be still consistent more respect than he does now. Let the ungodlike the control of the remaining Republicans and let the Democrats complete the offices and have done with the form of civil-service reform under a spoils administration. So takes the sun of the ascendant to jolly and pachydermatize. They will be needed for the work. Fill up the offices, set up the ex-cathedra, and put the heaven to work again. Then Republicans will know where and what they will have to expect next time.

"BLACK CHRIS."

An effort is about to be made in England to investigate, by means of a Parliamentary Commission, the cause of the present hollow and grave, which is supposed to be a depression, and is called "hard times." It is also proposed to institute a similar inquiry in this country. The idea seems to prevail rather extensively that it is possible and safe to the discover the cause but to find a remedy—in the old-fashioned theory that "a knowledge of the disease is half its cure."

In this country, and probably in this, the examination will take a vast mass of testimony from workers, employers, and more doubtful, of a great expense, which will add little to the sources. Most of knowledge on the subject and be of no value in enabling the people to reach a solution of the problem. It will only tell us, what is already well known by every thinking man, that the so-called hard times of the present are simply normal conditions, arising from the inadequate and disturbance of human arbitrament, and that the latter times which are so much dreaded would but resemble the physical great attack is easily followed by a recuperation. The whole difficulty lies in the fact that human are continually at war with Nature in their efforts to increase the comforts of life by the introduction of labor-saving processes, so that as in the instance in case by one hand of labor—and account is the former direction more than in the latter. The progress of invention within the average lifetime of today has enormously reduced not the field of human effort, and has added vastly to the comforts of the hundred-acres from who toil for the means of subsistence. The conquering of production has made a given sum of money worth very much more now than it ever was before as a source of comfort for the help of relief; but the ability to produce has to overstrain more rapidly than the power to consume, or, rather, than the ability to purchase the consumption. There is increasing difficulty in finding employment for the great army of laborers, as well as of more remote; and the difficulty is all the time growing, so that the problem grows for solution more hastily each day than it did the day preceding. It will be more pressing every the experience available to those that in the time of beginning the investigation.

Adding with the favorite enthusiasts of men, it may be said that "good times" only come to the present day when some immediately economic effort in the direction of labor-saving agency up a new field of activity for the time being, and lasts only till that field has been cultivated up to the average of the others that have been tilled perhaps for such a time. The new field may be geographical or mechanical; but the result is the same in both cases. The spirit of a new territory in settlement or the discovery of a new method of working with or a vastly cheaper one than that previously known stimulates production to their best, and the effect reaches into most departments of business, as the temporary prosperity of those engaged in the principal which reaches them to expend their expenditures with other others, and the people who need to the money of the latter have more to spend in all other channels. But the new demand is soon filled up to the general level, and the greater the "prosperity" of the period the greater is the reaction when the artificial collapse that follows it, as many people and more capital have been attracted into the new field only to be left stranded when the excitement is over. And the prosperities in all the more subtle in quality, and of the most transient in their proportion to the amount of cash or "business intangible," exhibited by a people or community. With as the period of hard times depression develops into a panic, which names could afford such to be, years, "this or other." Scarcity or the other decrease of the means we are the people of Illinois and Tennessee, who do not know what a panic is, to our sense of the word, and have only good or bad times as a consequence of any capital fluctuation, or any, or a value suffering due to sympathy with the ups and downs of the commercial barometer in the United States. Still these fluctuations fortunes are made and lost, more rapidly here and now as there, as superior brain power or good fortune favors the individual in take advantage of the changing conditions, or at the lack of these plunge him at a disadvantage in the struggle for gain.

It seems as with from the grave to tell us that most of these conditions can be changed by Parliamentary or Congressional inquiry, or by legislation on the part of either. The legislature of a nation can no more change the current of its thought and action than it can alter the movements of the planets; and the attempt to bring about such an alteration would be disastrous. Perhaps, however, the disease is one that may be depended on to work its own cure. There are some indications of this, though they are not easy to define. The chief argument in support of such an idea or hope is to be found in the fact that in the past a people has always succeeded in retrieving their from a distress. The present problem is but a new one in so far as a united interest different countries is concerned, since the tendency of the age is since we live in accessibility to work an equalization of conditions as among different peoples, however it may be with reference to classes within a State; and it is perhaps wearing road towards a less disparity in the near kingdom.

FOR WAGNER VOICES.

The series ordered by the Knights of Labor on the Wabash Road appears to be a singularly directed movement. Many of the men affected by the order are entirely satisfied with their wages and hours of work and readily declare themselves unwilling to engage in the strike, but at the same time they say they will be compelled to obey the command of their superiors in the Knights of Labor organization. The same statement is true of the men already engaged in the strike. There has been no general reduction of wages or lengthening of the hours of labor on the Wabash Road, and the majority of the employés seemed to be well satisfied with the condition of affairs. The strike is the result, out of discontent on the part of the men themselves, but of the orders taken by certain officers at the head of the labor organization. These men state that the Wabash Road is seeking to destroy the organization, and without stating any proofs to support the assertion they have issued an unlawful proclamation requiring all the men under their command to cease work.

Aside the very reasons assigned for the extraordinary action on the part of the Knights of Labor officials are that Manager Talmage refused to confer with their representatives and that certain shops on the Wabash Road have recently been closed with the result of lessening some of their employés out of employment. It is also charged that the road desires to employ in their service discordant elements, and that other reasonable have been established which are intended to discriminate against members of the Knights of Labor. Although no proofs are offered, it may be that these charges are true in whole or in part. A corporation or an individual might lawfully shut employing men who are subject at all times to arbitrary commands and liable to be forced into action against their will and when they are unfairly satisfied with their employment. It would be very natural for an employer to feel that he should be asked from labor because from outside parties so long as the relations with his employés continued entirely satisfactory. If the Wabash Road has taken precautions to secure itself from such interference it is no more than an individual would be justified in doing under the same circumstances. Certainly the Knights of Labor officials have not yet shown any good reason for ordering thousands of men who were entirely satisfied with their employment to engage in a general strike.

The Wabash Road is not a corporation that has any particular title to public sympathy, but the people will be grateful to have ever a body of unbiased and prosperous workmen should be forced into a situation either in the name of "liberty or death," as the phrase runs to one of the proclamations issued by some of the other lawbreaking put forth by these officials are not simply puerile, but of a character calculated to array public sentiment against them from the start. There is nothing existing to justify the outrageous assault on the United States Judges. The Wabash Road is in the hands of receivers, and consequently under the immediate protection of the United States Courts. The officials who ordered the strike on the road have demanded the impeachment of Judges Grosscup, Jenkins, and Ricks for "high crimes," and denounced them as threatening "corruption inflicted by the orders of the United States Courts." These charges are made against Judges who stand imperatively high in public confidence, and who have shown nothing but anxiety for the fair and impartial administration of the law without fear or favor. They will undoubtedly meet with the contempt they have earned at the hands of the people, but they will have the effect to bring the Knights of Labor officials into disrepute with the law-abiding citizens of the country.

AN ATTACHMENT OF SOLDIERS.

The pending political campaign in England promises to be one of unusual value than of usual. Neither the Liberal nor the Tory party will go into the contest upon anything like a true dividing line between them. The new element of unfranchised voters, whose principles are unknown and whose political bias is uncertain, has worked more of labor, Gladstone party than to set on foot with any knowledge what course the new element will take. The rules must be laid, and these new voters will be cast by artisans, laborers, farmers, and the great classes. Those of the Imperial, whether Liberal or Tory, are in the nature of reforms for the benefit of these classes, and they are being preached with a rapidity and enthusiasm which suggest something like a schismatics, if only half of them are elected.

The Tories, being in power, have already set the legislative machinery at work in the direction of reforms. They are going to stamp out rice by amending the Contract Law Bill so as to protect children from privileges and their wholesale enslavement. They are going to reform the growing misery of the poor by passing a bill for the better housing of the working classes. Prisons are to be improved so that each inmate may be kept by himself, those which are already built are to be put to better usage, and no land will still be allowed to take prisons which is not in good condition. The poor laws relief are to be less of irish rules in the matter, and have been done away with. Even better than to provide the money with which the lawyers may purchase farms, provided that one has first paid half the purchase money himself. Then the Tories are to be lots of

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Panama Canal Scandal in a New Light—The "Wrongful" Girl's Letter.

Spain Enters a Vigorous Protest Against Germany's Annexation of the Caroline Islands.

The Austrian Boy Who Acts Como Into Economy—Bankrupt Bill Denies Her Plea.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—[By Atlantic Cable.]—The Paris correspondent of the Standard says: "The Panama Canal scandal has assumed a new phase. Mr. Charles Lesseps has arrested on Thursday last upon a charge of complicity in the frauds of the Panama Canal Company. Mr. Lesseps is a son of Ferdinand Lesseps, and is known as the director of the Panama Canal Company. Ferdinand Lesseps is believed to be greatly distressed at the arrest of his son, and it is said that the latter's wife is also prostrated. Ferdinand Lesseps is believed to be ready and willing to bear the responsibility of the whole transaction. Mr. Charles Lesseps has written the following remarkable letter to the Gazette:

"In the midst of the fast approaching ruin of the Panama Canal Company, I feel it my duty to address a few words to the shareholders, in order to explain my conduct. I have been accused of having received money from the Company. I have received money, but I have received it openly, and I have always declared it. I have received it as a director of the Company, and I have received it as a director of the Company, and I have received it as a director of the Company, and

THE RAILROADS.

Central Traffic Association and Other East-Bound Freight Matters.

A Scheme for Selling Cheap Passenger Tickets to St. Louis Spotted.

Trunk-Line Passenger Agents Fail to Come to an Agreement at Their Meeting in New York.

[illegible]

LAKE MARINE.

Items Who Were Active in Grain Freights Yesterday Down to Several Weeks.

Two Large Propellers Collide While Passing Through the Draw of a Bridge.

Capt. Rattle Tips a Week Superintendency on the City of Milwaukee—General News.

[illegible]

Cucumbers & Watermelons

SANFORD'S GINGER,

MCVICKER'S THEATRE

She Stoops to Conquer.

SPECIAL.

"The Leading Theatre of the West."

McVICKER'S THEATRE

DEJAZET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

MR. ALF WYMAN.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE

THE MANVILLES

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

Edward Seward

ORIGINAL "OLD SPORT"

RAG BABY!

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE

OPENING OF THE NEW HOUSE.

KEENE.

HAMLET.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE

MILTON NOBLES.

"LOVE AND LAW."

PEOPLE'S THEATRE

COLUMBIA THEATRE

A MORAL CRIME.

ADELPHI GARDEN THEATRE

PANORAMA OF THE

Battle of Shiloh.

PANORAMA

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

HARRIS & SWEENEY'S

NEW DIME MUSEUM.

COOK BOOK FREE

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

BASE BALL

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

SANFORD'S GINGER,

Notice to Contractors.

Illinois State House

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

COAL WANTED.

POINT LOOKOUT HOUSE,

ON LONG BEACH, L. I.

Rupture.

$100 REWARD

UNION FOLDING BED.

CUNARD LINE!

ANCHOR LINE

STATE LINE

MERCHANTS' LINE

For Montreal, Toronto, and Intermediate Ports

DR. HENRY OLIN,

MRS. HENRY H. BABCOCK'S

SCHOOL

For Young Ladies and Children

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL,

Twelfth & Michigan-av.

Swarthmore College,

University School,

JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY

MISSES GRINNELL'S

DORDULAC SEMINARY.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA'S

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Howard Collegiate Institute,

PENNSYLVANIA

INSTITUTE OF OUR LADY

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL

Chicago Female College,

DEARBORN SEMINARY

FAMILY SCHOOL,

For Young Ladies and Misses

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

LOST AND FOUND.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHIROPODISTS.

FOR SALE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AGENTS WANTED.

MUSICAL.

TO LET—FLATS.

TO LET—ROOMS.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LOST.

REWARD.

PERSONAL.

DANCING.

EDUCATIONAL.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE CITY.

Geo. C. Eldredg
No. 1 Board of
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Commission M
Branch Office, 39
Opposite Palmer
WM. G. LYON,
Manag.
1261 P'ORE
A. S. LOEWENTHAL
Direct Wires to Chicago
and New York Stock
INVESTM
$5,000 and Upwa
At 6
GIBBS & B
BUSIN

Crockery & Glassware.
Thursday, Aug. 20, 9:30 a. m.
HOTEL WARE, MAJOLICA WARE,
TEA AND DINNER SETS.
W. H. J. D. Sons, and Fellow Wm.
and Sale, Nos. Clarendon
ALSO TO BE SOLD TO-DAY
ONE 2-HORSE TRUCK.
By ELBRIDGE, FLANAGAN & CO.
No. 433 Washington Boulevard
(Between Oakley and Ogden Avenues),
THIS MORNING,
at 10 o'clock,
ELEGANT FURNITURE,
CARPETS, ETC.,
Also a Number of
Marble-Front Residences and Lot.

MOST PERFECT MADE.
Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
"Apollinaris Water is as remarkable for purity as it is for delicacy, and as wholesome as it is delicious."
U.S. Treasury, 28 Jan., 1886.
ANNUAL SALE, 12 MILLIONS
Of all Genuine Imported, in this One Country.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
L. MANASSE, Optician,

ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.
Thousands of Perso
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No. 1 Board of Trade,
Stock Brokers
and
Commission Merchants.
Branch Office, 20 Monroe-st.,
Opposite Palmer House.
WM. C. LYON, Manager.
ALSO,
350 Fulton-av.
A. S. LOEWENTHAL, Manager.
Direct Wires to Chicago Board of Trade
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INVESTMENTS.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

$5,000 and Upwards to Loan
At 6 Per Cent

GIBBS & BROWN,

BUSINESS.

YACHTING IN CANADA.

Clubmen Who Will Shortly Make the Great Trip Across the Border.

An Impressive Lesson on the Benefits of the Tariff System at the Start.

Beautiful Cascade Where Nature Paint Her Beauties for the Visitor—A Real Time.

[illegible]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

A Prisoner Who Objects to Being Private Guy of His Bondsmen.

Green & Co.—The Coin Clipper's Wife Charged with Trying to Cheat Her Husband's Creditors.

[illegible]

AT THE REPUBLICAN MEETING.

[illegible]

THE CROPS.

[illegible]

VOLUME XL

ENLARGING, SPREAD

F. M. AT

104 & 106 M

STEIN

LYON & H

STATE & MO

SHI

WILSON

To Lease o